

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Linda Bradford (Acting), Deputy Associate Director, Retirement Operations, Retirement Services, 1900 E Street, NW., Room 3305, Washington, DC 20415-3500 or send via electronic mail to Martha.Moore@opm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the Publications Team, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, NW., Room 4332, Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Cyrus S. Benson, or sent via electronic mail to Cyrus.Benson@opm.gov or faxed to (202) 606-0910.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Court Orders Affecting Retirement Benefits, 5 CFR 838.221, 838.421, and 838.721 describe how former spouses give us written notice of a court order requiring us to pay benefits to the former spouse. Specific information is needed before OPM can make court-ordered benefit payments.

Analysis

Agency: Retirement Operations, Retirement Services, Office of Personnel Management.

Title: Court Orders Affecting Retirement Benefits, 5 CFR 838.221, 838.421, and 838.721.

OMB Number: 3206-0204.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 19,000.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 9,500.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

John Berry,

Director.

[FR Doc. 2011-5392 Filed 3-8-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-38-P

POSTAL SERVICE

Transfer of Commercial First-Class Mail Parcels to Competitive Product List

AGENCY: Postal Service.™

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service hereby provides notice that it has filed a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to transfer commercial First-Class Mail Parcels from the Mail Classification Schedule's Market-Dominant Product List to its Competitive Product List.

DATES: March 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nabeel Cheema, 202-268-7178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 24, 2011, the United States Postal Service® filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *Request of the United States Postal Service* to transfer commercial First-Class Mail Parcels from the Mail Classification Schedule's Market-Dominant Product List to its Competitive Product List, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642. The transfer would take place in two steps: First, commercial First-Class Mail Parcels would be removed from the market-dominant product list; then, a new product, provisionally titled Lightweight Commercial Parcels, would be added to the competitive product list. Lightweight Commercial Parcels would be identical to commercial First-Class Mail Parcels, except that Lightweight Commercial Parcels would have a content restriction prohibiting the inclusion of any item classified as a "letter" under the Private Express Statutes. Documents pertinent to this request are available at <http://www.prc.gov>, Docket No. MC2011-22.

Neva R. Watson,

Attorney, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 2011-5272 Filed 3-8-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Investor Education and Advocacy, Washington, DC 20549-0213.

Extension:

Rule 17a-13; SEC File No. 270-27; OMB Control No. 3235-0035.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") is soliciting comments on the collection of information provided for in the following rule: Rule 17a-13 (17 CFR 240.17a-13) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78 *et seq.*). The Commission plans to submit a request for approval of extension of the existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget.

Rule 17a-13(b) (17 CFR 17a-13(b)) generally requires that at least once each calendar quarter, all registered brokers and dealers physically examine and

count all securities held and account for all other securities not in their possession, but subject to the broker-dealer's control or direction. Any discrepancies between the broker-dealer's securities count and the firm's records must be noted and, within seven days, the unaccounted for difference must be recorded in the firm's records. Rule 17a-13(c) (17 CFR 17a-13(c)) provides that under specified conditions, the securities counts, examination, and verification of the broker-dealer's entire list of securities may be conducted on a cyclical basis rather than on a certain date. Although Rule 17a-13 does not require filing a report with the Commission, discrepancies between a broker-dealer's records and the securities counts may be required to be reported, for example, as a loss on Form X-17a-5 (17 CFR 248.617), which must be filed with the Commission under Rule 17a-5 (17 CFR 17a-5). Rule 17a-13 exempts broker-dealers that limit their business to the sale and redemption of securities of registered investment companies and interests or participation in an insurance company separate account and those who solicit accounts for federally insured savings and loan associations, provided that such persons promptly transmit all funds and securities and hold no customer funds and securities. The Rule also does not apply to certain broker-dealers required to register only because they effect transactions in securities futures products.

The information obtained from Rule 17a-13 is used as an inventory control device to monitor a broker-dealer's ability to account for all securities held, in transfer, in transit, pledged, loaned, borrowed, deposited, or otherwise subject to the firm's control or direction. Discrepancies between the securities counts and the broker-dealer's records alert the Commission and the Self Regulatory Organizations ("SROs") to those firms having problems in their back offices.

Currently, there are approximately 5,030 broker-dealers registered with the Commission. However, given the variability in their businesses, it is difficult to quantify how many hours per year each broker-dealer spends complying with the Rule. As noted, the Rule requires a respondent to account for all securities in its possession. Many respondents hold few, if any, securities; while others hold large quantities. Therefore, the time burden of complying with the Rule will depend on respondent-specific factors, including size, number of customers, and